File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

429 mly Part 1 of 2

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz (1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis) 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

The Attorney General

July 18, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar γ 1 - Mr. K. A. Mendenhall

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated May 14, 1975, with attached appendices, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Attached for your approval and forwarding to SSC is an original of a memorandum which responds to two of the requests contained in above SSC letter.

A copy of the memorandum is being furnished for your records.

It should be noted documents which will be made available for review to SSC personnel at FBIHQ pursuant to this request set forth information pertaining to the Department's Portfolio concerning the Program for Apprehension and Detention of Persons Considered Potentially Dangerous to the National Defense and Public Safety of the United States, and also to Presidential Emergency Action Documents. These documents are classified up to and including "Top Secret," with original classifying authority stemming from the Department. The decision as to whether or not documents relating to above cite'd Programs should be declassified at this time is being left to the Department.

Also enclosed for your review and consideration are 28 Department communications which were furnished this Bureau over a period of years, which documents are a part of the material being made available for review by SSC personnel in

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The Attorney General

response to their request. Approval by you of enclosed Euronu memorandum for transmission to the SSC will signify that you interpose no objection to above Department communications being reviewed by SSC personnel.

Enclosures (30)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General Attention: K. William O'Connor Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination



2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz (1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

July 17, 1976

62-116395

1 - Mr. K. A. Mendenhall

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

FURTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE FBI AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALMIR DECLASSIFY ON 25X

INDICES

Reference is made to SSC letter, with attached appendices, dated May 14, 1975, to the Attorney General, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Appendix B, Part III, Item number 16 of referenced appendices, requests this Bureau to provide SSC Staff access to the following indices for the period 1960 to the present:

- Agitator Index
- Rabble Rouser Index
- Key Activist list /
- List of "Action Groups" đ.
- 0. Security Index
- Administrative Index / £.
- All similar indices, lists or computer printouts

Appendix B, Part III, Item number 17 requests all memoranda and other materials concerning the origin, implementation, operation or termination of any of the above indices.

In response to above, the following is set forth for background in the same order as the request:

Dep. AD Inv. ___ (a-b) On July 29, 1967, Executive Order 11365 establishing the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was issued, comp. Syst. — and the FBI was given responsibility to provide information

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Inspection ____ (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE EIGHT

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

ENCLOSURE 62-11-395

— Date of Declarification Legal Coun. __ Telephone Rm. ___

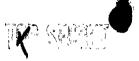
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u. S. Simate Select Committee on intelligence activities (SSC)

received from investigations and assistance to this Commission. To assist this Cormission, this Eureau initiated the Rabblo Rouser Index (RRI) on August 4, 1967, by SAC Letter 67-47. The ERT was maintained at FBI Headquarters (FDIED) and contained names, identifying data and pertinent background information on individuals identified as having demonstrated a propensity for fementing racial discord. Only individuals of national prominence, and, in particular, those who traveled extensively, were to be included on the list. FBIHQ approved the placing of each name on the list. On November 23, 1967, the RRI was emanded to include agitators who attracted attention locally as well as nationally.

On March 21, 1968, FEI field offices were advised the RRI was renamed the Agitator Index (AI) as it more appropriately described the activities of those included on the list. During 1970, Eureau field offices were advised to delete from the AI individuals whose names also appeared on the Security Index.

On April 21, 1971, the AI was discontinued as it had served its purpose and the activities of many individuals formerly designated as agitators had changed. The Field was advised by SAC Letter 71-17, dated April 27, 1971, that the AI was being discontinued. All indices pertaining to the AI have been destroyed.

- (c) The Key Activist program was instituted in 1968 in connection with the investigation of individuals who were extremely active and vocal in their statements denouncing the U.S. and calling for civil disobodience and other forms of unlawful and disruptive acts. Such individuals were designated as Key Activists, and specific guidelines were set forth for continued and extensive investigations of them. In April, 1969, an album containing pertinent background information and photographs of all Key Activists was furnished to all FBI field offices and Legal Attaches, as an investigative In February, 1975, the Key Activist program was discontinued. At no time did the number of individuals listed in the album number over 76.
- The term "Action Groups" was referred to in a communication from FBIRQ to the Special Agent in Charge at Atlanta, Georgia, and other offices involved in Ku Klux Klan investigations on September 2, 1964. This term referred to groups of individuals in Ku Klux Klan organizations who were identified through investigation as resorting to violence



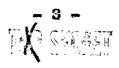


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or strong arm tactics to achieve their objectives. As these groups of individuals were identified, investigations were initiated on an individual basis. There has been no list or indices maintained by this Eureau on "Action Groups" as such.

The Security Index (SI) of the FBI predates passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which legislation contained the Emergency Detention Act (EDA). A Presidential Directive dated September 6, 1939, provided that the FBI take charge of investigations in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violation of the neutrality regulations. Following this Directive, a "Suspect List" was compiled at FBIHQ in November, 1939, as an internal administrative aid. Individuals included on this list consisted of primarily two large factions, those having Nazi sympathies and those having communist sympathies, and whose liberty during time of a national crisis would constitute a menance to the public peace and internal security of the U.S. This list was duplicated on 5 X 8 cards and maintained at FBINQ and appropriate field offices. During 1940 the list of individuals which had been compiled became known as the "Custodial Detention List." To supplement information available at FBIHQ, the field was instructed to submit names of individuals who should be considered for the Custodial Detention List with data justifying their being placed on this list. Following extensive efforts by the FEI to obtain policy regarding this list, the Office of the Attorney General on April 21, 1941, provided a memorandum outlining the procedures for the FBI to follow in handling the list. The Attorney General requested this list be subdivided into those individuals to be arrested immediately on declaration of war: individuals recommended for release on bond, parole, or on whom travel restriction be imposed; and those strongly suspected and on whom surveillance should be continued.

The cards maintained on these individuals were initially referred to as "Internal Security Cards"; however, this was later changed to Security Index cards. Following World War II, all SI cards were cancelled at the FBI with the exception of those relating to communists, Russians, and individuals whose nationalistic tendencies resulted from ideological or organizational affiliations with Marxist groups.





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As a result of the international situation in 1948, a Communist Index was established, as distinguished from the SI, and this index was comprised of all Communist Party members and reported members of communist organizations.

On September 23, 1950, the Internal Security Act of 1950, became law and with it the passage of Title II which concerned the Emergency Detention Act. This act provided for the detention of individuals believed to be dangerous to the internal security during times of emergency and required communist organizations and their individual members to register with the Atterney General within 30 days after September 23, 1950. Buring 1951 a list of the individuals maintained on the SI was prepared and furnished to the Department of Justice. During 1955 the Department advised the FBI that neither manpower nor funds were available for the Department to review SI cases and in the event of an emergency the Attorney General would direct all persons named in the SI to be promptly apprehended.

During 1960, the Reserve Index (RI) was established and was comprised of those cards which had formerly been known as the Communist Index. It was believed the Reserve Index was a more descriptive term and individuals named therein were affiliated with various subversive organizations, including the Communist Party. The BI represented a group of individuals, who, next to SI subjects, presented the greatest potential threat to the internal security of this country in time of emergency. The RI was discontinued along with the SI upon repeal of the Emergency Detention Act during September, 1971.

(f) During September, 1971, the Attorney General was requested to advise whether repeal of the EDA limited the authority of the FBI to conduct security investigations or maintain an administrative index of security subjects. The Attorney General advised during October, 1971, that the FBI's investigative authority remained unaffected and the FBI was not prohibited from maintaining an index of security subjects. As a result in November, 1971, an Administrative Index (ADEX) was established which included the names of those individuals on the former SI in September, 1971. During 1972 the operation of the ADEX was evaluated and revised to include only those individuals who posed a realistic, direct and current danger to the national security.





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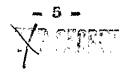
Specific details of the criteria and operational aspects of the SI and ADEX are located in pertinent memoranda which will be made available for review by SSC Staff Members. The ADEX is printed on IBM cards at FBIHQ and two copies of the card regarding each individual included thereon are sent to the field office covering the territory where the individual resides. An alphabetical breakdown of names on the ADEX is maintained at FBIHQ and the cards contain pertinent background information, file numbers, and type of activity in which the individual is engaged. In the field, the ADEX is maintained in three sections; namely, 1) a complete alphabetical listing of individuals currently on the ADEX residing within the territory covered by the field office; 2) a geographical section, breaking down by area where the individual resides within the field office territory; and 3) an unavailable section which includes subjects out of the country, subjects imprisoned, and subjects whose whereabouts are unknown. At the field office, descriptive data and a photograph, when available, are added on the back of the geographical cards.

As of June G, 1975, the number of individuals maintained on the ADEX was 1,359.

(g) In addition to the above-mentioned indices, the FBI also maintained a Dominican Inda (DI), details concerning which are set forth below:

When the Dominican revolution crupted on April 24, 1965, our Government had practically no verified intelligence data concerning Dominican Republic (D.R.) subversives. Intelligence agencies having responsibilities abroad produced only 77 names of well-known communists, whereas literally thousands of communists and other leftists brought about the critical situation by taking advantage of an attempted coup. On May 19, 1965, President Johnson ordered the FBI into the D.R. and subsequently we proceeded to compile information on persons who could be expected to constitute a threat against established authority in future emergencies.

In November, 1965, we implemented the DI, which consisted of a list of individuals residing in the D.M. whose subversive revolutionary activities indicated they were potential threats to elected government. The DI was comprised of those individuals who had been affiliated with the Communist Party and similar communist groups determined to be subversive





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Other programs involving compilation of background data and maintenance of lists and/or indices have been formulated and maintained by the Bureau since 1960. These programs have been designed to serve as investigative aids to facilitate the conduct of various investigations conducted by this Eureau. Such programs are being identified separately in response to inquiry contained in SSC letter May 14, 1975, Appendix B, Part I, Item 16.

Appondix B, Part III, Item number 16 of referenced appendices requests SSC Staff access to the above-mentioned indices. As noted above, these lists and indices currently maintained by this Bureau contain only the names and background information which identifies individuals listed thereon. reasons of privacy, such lists are not being made available to SSC members. In licu of actual access to those indices, however, a representative number of items relating to the ADEX will be made available for review at FBINQ to SSC Staff Mombers, which items will have pertinent identifying data excloed, but which will exhibit in a general manner the format of these indices. Being made available for review is a copy of the ADEX cards representing each of the types of activity and categories contained on the ADEX, and a copy of the first page only of each of the separate sections comprising the computer printout sheet regarding ADEX matters.

Also being made available for review are computer statistics reflecting by category a listing of individuals on the ADEX in each field office. These statistics, from 1960 to the present, have been compiled and printed on a monthly basis. For purposes of brevity and at the same time be responsive to SSC request, copies of the printouts for January of each year from 1960 to 1975, except 1970 and 1974, which are unavailable, as well as copies for the printout of each month in 1975, will be included in items being made available for review. Copies of the December, 1969, and February, 1974, printouts have been included to replace the above exceptions.

In response to Item number 17 and por the instructions of K. William O'Connor of the Department to SA Paul V. Daly of the FBI on June 3, 1975, which instructions were reiterated on June 4, 1975, by SSC Staff Member Mark Gitenstein, memoranda and other material which were requested in the SSC request of May 14, 1975, pertaining to the above-mentioned indices, are available for review at FBIHQ by appropriate personnel of the SSC Staff. In view of privacy considerations as noted in prior memoranda from the SSC, information which would tend to disclose the identities of individuals contained on the various indices mentioned above has been excised.



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and a danger to the government of the D.R., as well as those individuals who through their activities or statements indicated procommunist affiliations or sympathies. An index card was prepared on each individual included on the list, which card included pertinent background information, such as name, alias, date and place of birth, residence and employment addresses, corription, photograph, and subversive organizational affiliation.

Names being recommended for inclusion in this list were submitted to FBIHQ, and those individuals eventually included on this list were done so only after careful evaluation and approval by a high Eureau official. A copy of this list was maintained both at FBIHQ and by Bureau Agents in Santo Domingo.

In November, 1966, our mission in the D.R. was changed from an operational one to that of a strategic listening post for intelligence. Since our efforts were directed toward gathering intelligence concerning the overall Dominican situation rather than the identification of individual subversives, the DI was reduced to include the tabulation of only key figures who were playing a prime role in the Dominican subversive movement. With the ensuing stabilization of the Dominican situation, FDI staff in the Dominican Republic was rejuced and effective May 23, 1968, the DI was discontinued.

The complete DI for the period 1960 to the present is not retrievable. The automatic data processing printout containing the identities of those individuals on the DI as of May 23, 1968, is available; however, due to privacy considerations, this printout is not being made available. It is noted that as of November 8, 1960, there were a total of 960 individuals on the DI, of which 250 were categorized as key figures. On September 20, 1967, there were 331 key figures, on May 17, 1963, there were 325 key figures, and upon discontinuance of the DI on May 23, 1963, there were 366 key figures.

In addition, the Bureau maintains a Communist-bloc Information Collation System (COBICS). COBICS is an automated system containing biographical data concerning communist-bloc officials assigned to diplomatic and quasidiplomatic establishments in the U.S. Inasmuch as this system contains only information which would tend to identify those individuals whose background is maintained in this system, computer printouts are not being furnished.